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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/558,476	04/25/2000	Bruce V. Schwartz	03399.P026	8797

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EXAMINER

SMITH, PETER J

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2176

DATE MAILED: 11/10/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/558,476

Applicant(s)

SCHWARTZ, BRUCE V.

Examiner

Peter J Smith

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 April 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-51 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-51 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 25 April 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 3. 6) ☐ Other: _____

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DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: application filed on 04/25/2000, IDS filed on 02/18/2002.
2. Claims 1-51 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 7, 10, 13, 18, 23, 30, 34, 38, 44, and 50 are independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. **Claims 1-15, 18-20, 23-41, 44-47, and 50-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kumhyr, US 6,493,735 B1 filed 12/15/1998 in view of Ng, US 5,812,122 published 09/22/1998.**

Regarding independent claims 1, 7, 10, 13, and 18, Kumhyr teaches receiving a line of text, the line of text having a set of ordered characters in col. 2 lines 56-61. Kumhyr teaches left-to-right and right-to-left bi-directional lettering in col. 2 line 56 – col. 3 line 14. Kumhyr teaches identifying a set of strings, which are runs, of foreign characters in a line of text in fig. 4 and the abstract. Kumhyr also teaches individual strings of characters which can use either a left-to-right version or a flipped right-to-left version for set of runs of foreign characters within each run of foreign characters.

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Kumhyr does not teach flipping characters around a particular axis. Ng teaches swapping, or flipping, bi-directional text in a graphical user interface, which would necessitate the flipping about an axis in fig. 3, 4, col. 1 lines 58-67, and col. 5 lines 43-63. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Ng into Kumhyr to create the claimed invention. It would have been obvious and desirable to have incorporated the user selectable flipping about a particular axis taught by Ng into the bi-directional display of Kumhyr to increase the capability of integrating left-to-right and right-to-left text in the same document.

Regarding dependent claims 2, 8, 11, 14, and 19, Kumhyr teaches receiving a block of text in fig. 4 and col. 8 lines 3-6. Kumhyr teaches breaking up the block of text into a set of lines of text, which could be individual strings of text in col. 2 lines 56-64 and col. 8 lines 3-6. Kumhyr teaches performing the receiving the line of text, flipping the characters of the line from left-to-right to right to left if necessary, and identifying and flipping the character of the runs, or strings, for each line of text of the set of lines of text in col. 2 line 56 – col. 3 line 14 and the abstract.

Regarding dependent claims 3, 9, 12, 15, and 20, Kumhyr teaches passing the line of text to a native operating system for display in fig. 4 and col. 7 line 66 – col. 8 line 3.

Regarding dependent claim 4, Kumhyr teaches received text from an application with no capability of handling bi-directional text in the abstract.

Regarding dependent claim 5, Kumhyr teaches foreign text which is defined as text which should be displayed in a left-to-right fashion.

Regarding dependent claim 6, Kumhyr teaches foreign text which is defined as text which should be displayed in a right-to-left fashion.

Regarding independent claims 23, 30, 34, 38, and 44, Kumhyr teaches receiving a line of text, the line of text having a set of ordered characters in col. 2 lines 56-61. Kumhyr teaches generating a set of runs within the line of text in fig. 4 and the abstract. Kumhyr teaches left-to-right and right-to-left bi-directional lettering for allowing bi-directional flipped text in col. 2 line 56 – col. 3 line 14. Kumhyr teaches identifying a set of runs of foreign characters within the line of text in fig. 4 and the abstract.

Kumhyr does not teach flipping characters around a particular axis. Ng teaches swapping, or flipping, bi-directional text in a graphical user interface, which would necessitate the flipping about an axis in fig. 3, 4, col. 1 lines 58-67, and col. 5 lines 43-63. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Ng into Kumhyr to create the claimed invention. It would have been obvious and desirable to have incorporated the user selectable flipping about a particular axis taught by Ng into the bi-directional display of Kumhyr to increase the capability of integrating left-to-right and right-to-left text in the same document.

Regarding dependent claims 24, 31, 35, 39, and 45, Kumhyr teaches flipping, using its alternate field, the orientation of each run, or string, or foreign characters within a run of foreign characters in fig. 4 and the col. 2 line 46 – col. 3 line 14.

Regarding dependent claims 25, 32, 36, 40, and 46, Kumhyr teaches bi-directional text display including rendering each run of the set of runs, except for the runs of foreign characters,

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in a first orientation and rendering each run of foreign characters in a second orientation in the abstract.

Regarding dependent claims 26, 33, 37, 41, and 47, Kumhyr teaches receiving a block of text having a set of ordered characters and a location in fig. 4 and col. 8 lines 3-6. Kumhyr teaches breaking a block of text into a set of lines of text, each line having a set of ordered characters and a location in col. 2 lines 56-64 and col. 8 lines 3-6.

Regarding dependent claim 27, Kumhyr teaches received text from an application with no capability of handling bi-directional text in the abstract.

Regarding dependent claim 28, Kumhyr teaches foreign text which is defined as text which should be displayed in a left-to-right fashion.

Regarding dependent claim 29, Kumhyr teaches foreign text which is defined as text which should be displayed in a right-to-left fashion.

Regarding independent claim 50, Kumhyr teaches receiving a line of text, the line of text having a set of ordered characters in col. 2 lines 56-61. Kumhyr teaches left-to-right and right-to-left bi-directional lettering for allowing bi-directional flipped text in col. 2 line 56 – col. 3 line 14. Kumhyr teaches identifying a set of runs, or strings, of foreign characters in a line of text in fig. 4 and the abstract. Kumhyr teaches left-to-right and right-to-left bi-directional lettering for allowing bi-directional flipped foreign characters in col. 2 line 56 – col. 3 line 14.

Kumhyr does not teach flipping characters around a particular axis. Ng teaches swapping, or flipping, bi-directional text in a graphical user interface, which would necessitate the flipping about an axis in fig. 3, 4, col. 1 lines 58-67, and col. 5 lines 43-63. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have

combined Ng into Kumhyr to create the claimed invention. It would have been obvious and desirable to have incorporated the user selectable flipping about a particular axis taught by Ng into the bi-directional display of Kumhyr to increase the capability of integrating left-to-right and right-to-left text in the same document.

Regarding dependent claim 51, Kumhyr teaches receiving a block of text in fig. 4 and col. 8 lines 3-6. Kumhyr teaches breaking up the block of text into a set of lines of text, which could be individual strings of text in col. 2 lines 56-64 and col. 8 lines 3-6. Kumhyr teaches performing the receiving the line of text, flipping the characters of the line from left-to-right to right to left if necessary, and identifying and flipping the character of the runs, or strings, for each line of text of the set of lines of text in col. 2 line 56 – col. 3 line 14 and the abstract.

5. Claims 16-17, 21-22, 42-43 and 48-49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kumhyr, US 6,493,735 B1 filed 12/15/1998 in view of Ng, US 5,812,122 published 09/22/1998 as applied to claims 40 and 46 above, and further in view of Wright, Jr. et al. (hereafter referred to as Wright), US 5,857,201 published 01/05/1999.

Regarding dependent claims 16, 21, 42 and 48, Kumhyr does not teach a client which is a remote mobile device. Wright does teach client which is a remote mobile device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Wright into Kumhyr to create the claimed invention. It would have been obvious and desirable to have remote mobile clients for displaying bi-directional text so users of the device could use the device as a translator to communicate with foreign language speaking people the user could have come into contact with.

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Regarding dependent claims 17, 22, 43, and 49, Kumhyr does not teach a client which is a wireless device. Wright does teach client which is a wireless device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Wright into Kumhyr to create the claimed invention. It would have been obvious and desirable to have wireless clients for displaying bi-directional text so users of the device could use the device as a translator to communicate with foreign language speaking people the user could have come into contact with.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Daniels et al., US 5,784,069 published 07/21/1998 discloses a code conversion system that takes direction into consideration when converting characters from a source character encoding to a target character encoding. Daniels further discloses that the code conversion system is able to map a single source character or a sequence of characters to either a single target character or a sequence of characters.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Peter J Smith whose telephone number is 703-305-5931. The examiner can normally be reached on Mondays-Fridays 7:00am-3:30pm.

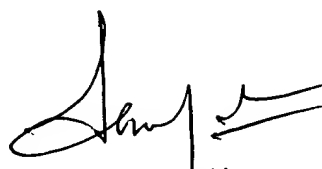
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph H Feild can be reached on 703-305-9792. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

PJS

September 17, 2003



SANJIV SHAH
PRIMARY EXAMINER